The works of Brett Nortje part 128

Making division easier.

Division is probably the most complex thing about maths. think about it, if you add, it is easy, if you subtract it is easy. then comes multiplication, which is used throughout maths, like division in high school, yes? so, why is division so damn difficult? lots of quadratic equations use division, and, in practical applications, you will see you need to find angles that are used in screws or other parts of machines.

So, we have thins thing called division. division would be easier if we could say remainders were the right way to do things, but unfortunately, in 'the big world' we need to give it a decimal value, even two digits sometimes!

This means we could find a formula for making remainders into decimal place things, or, we could remove the decimals from the equation, then stick them back in at the end? i am going with option two!

If we were to have pie - a good example yes - it is something like 3.14159... so, if we were to make pie equal in 'length' or amount of numbers, to the other thing we are trying to divide it into, dividing something else into pie, then we could easily just ignore the decimal place and call it 314159.0 or something.

Now, if you were to double both the other value and pie, you would be working with the same 'equations,' yes? this means that we can see the [5] in 3.14159 double to become zero, leaving us with 3.142.0 yes? remember, just remove the decimals of pie and make sure it is the same amount of numbers as the other... okay, maybe we could simplify this even further?

Multiplying the 'pie' by ten would leave us with a 31.4... yes? maybe we could multiply the other related values by ten, then move the decimals of both of those one step to the left?

Where did all this start? with division! let's try that remainder thing then?

Maybe if we were to take our 'remainders,' as they are easier to teach kids or others that are learning maths for the first time, we could take the 'remainder' and find a 'new way' to do division?

This 'new way' would see the remainder, or, lets start with an example? we have [5] divided by [3], okay? this would leave 1 remainder 2, yes? we all know that 1 remainder 2 would be the right answer too, but we need to give decimal places, yes? this means we need to convert something into 'tens' or multiples of ten, yes?

So, we would take [5 / 3] as if it were temporarily [(5 / 15) / 5]? this would come to [3 / 5] which means, they have 'flipped around,' yes? this is getting confusing!

Maybe if we were to take any division, with [5/3] as an example, we would be able to multiply the smaller value by the greater value and then we will get a value of the decimal, yes? this is even easier than remainders!

Logarithms.

In maths, a logarithm is like a reverse function of something raised to the power of that thing. so, if it were that we had a reverse function, where something gets divided into that value - where the number inside the brackets gets divided by the number before the brackets - we have a an inverse operation, and, then you times that number by itself as many times as is the 'power,' yes?

So, if the hard part is the beginning! we all know what functions are - you merely take the number of [f] divided by itself plus itself to that total. so, if it were a logarithm of 7, then it would be [7 / itself] = 1 + 7 = 8! then, you merely have to raise it to the power of the power number, once you figure that out. in this case it will be 8 to the power of n, which means we need to multiply 8 by 8 n times, of course.

Now, if it is so easy to do this now, you will ind maths much easier!

Actually i think it is a matter of multiplying the number [8] by itself [2n].

Maybe it is 28n?

Disfigurements.

There are a lot of serious disfigurements in the world today. on face book, i saw a girl with a missing nose and upper lip, then a baby with severe skin damage from burn wounds.

To repair the tissue, they can get a graft, but, not if the organs are not there. for this, they need to have a nose or whatever constructed from biomass of some sort. if they were to use skin cells and 'normal tissue,' they could harvest this by growing it artificially, i am aware. then, they need cartilage for the bridge of the nose, or, hell real bones.

So they insert the 'skeleton' first, then add biomass. then, to connect them to each other will take some surgery by way of connecting blood vessels so that the new tissue can remain 'fresh and fed.'

As for burn wounds, we could easily moisten the burn wounds with 'mucous' and then layer on some biomass that we do the same with, of course.

Negative money.

Africa has a lot of people and some think of this as more mouths to feed. of course, these are also more hands to work. there is no money, yet there are resources that will provide money. then there is a weak currency, a sure way to attract investment. these are all facts, as far as i am aware.

So, how do we collect resources and investment to turn hungry mouths into working hands? this could be done with very little capital, as, the art aspect of africa is popular. i am talking about the mountain people getting together to make some nice little things, like african sheep skin items.

There must be some advantages to being african, and, these would be that there is a lot of people in africa, meaning that we could become a nucleated economy for the whole continent. think of north korea - they have far fewer people and manage to satisfy their wants from within. think of apartheid south africa, same story.

So, we could see africa lower import duties to see them trade as if one country that is nucleated. this could be seen to be like 'self satisfaction,' where nigeria makes shoes and kenya makes laces. this would mean that they would both be able to sell shoes in massive amounts if need be to other

countries.

Of course, it would be better to make the whole shoe in one of those countries and then see more people employed to make these things for other countries. this sort of economics is where two loans are taken out with them both being business loans. this will see the two loans being used on already there businesses, and those businesses that were there already have new customers being the new businesses that loaned out money from somewhere. they will all do business, if they can find a niche, yes?

While they are making money, they will be able to pay back their loans, opening up doors for more investment the more it goes on, of course.

So, how do we free up capital for naturally occurring businesses to loan from? i think maybe they could observe that money in the bank is not really worth anything when they loan it out - it becomes a entry with a negative value. this value must be paid back to the bank or it remains negative, but it is no skin off the nose of the bank to have a negative value there, as a negative value is merely what you owe the bank. this means that this money will go into that account and the bank cannot use it! this is because the money is minus money, and, the less minus money you got doesn't mean the more money you got.

If we were to have a loan of 100 from the bank, it opens an account that says -100, yes? when the account becomes -80 how does that affect the bank? it merely says that it is still not usable money, as, nobody can use negative money.

Now, if the whole bank was to loan out this imaginary money that doesn't mean anything, it would help the whole continent prosper, yes?